REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,584 —New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Specimen Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Stanley, as above, Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

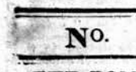
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, and on SATURDAY, the 19th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,6 0 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander C. W. H. Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Madras	1
„ Cocanada	19	„ Masulipatam	2
„ Narsapore	21	„ Coconada	3
„ Alleppy	23	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Tuticorin	25	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Colombo	26	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Negapatam	29	„ False Point	8
„ Pondicherry	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

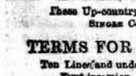
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSSORAH	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Gwadur	21	„ Fao	4
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	27	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	31	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	1	Arrives BOMBAY	22
Arrives BUSSORAH Sept.	1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

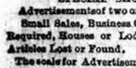
The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 8 2 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Including Wines.	3rd Class.	Without Wines.
Aden	£22	£15		£4	
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	36	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	55	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-fitted and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

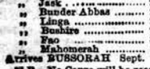
No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander,

(To sail positively on the 12th August.)



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accomodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	550	15th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	26th—Southampton. Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2982	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond			
KHEDIVE	R. N. R. D. Stewart	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
		3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,335 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

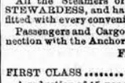
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th N v.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 23th July 1 6.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL HALL „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay,

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Huenison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1 P.M.

A double seated Phaeton.
A strong Shigram.
A Bay Arab Horse.
A Grey Galloway.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at B. B. and C. I. Railway Buildings, Parell.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Thomas James, Esq., the same consists of glass, plated and porcelainware, drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1876.

SADANUND SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN LOWER CHAWL AT MAHIM.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs S SHREECHRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Lovar Sobah Dewjee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Lovar Basheer Valljee and Hurkoobai, widow of Valljee Jevan.

All the right title and interest of the abovenamed mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of Fuzandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Lovar Chawl at Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, containing by admeasurement 24 feet in length and 22 feet in breadth be the same little more or less and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by a public road and the property of Basker Maljee, on or towards the west by a wall, on or towards the south by the property of Gopal Dewjee, and on or towards the north by a lane and the property of Gunput Pando rung.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Richly Carved open work Blackwood and handsome Mahogany Household Furniture, &c., &c., at No. 5, (Servai Medical Hall), Mazagon, belonging to Byramjee Nusserwanjee Jeejeebhoy, opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, C.S.I., (Mazagon Castle).

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, being the property of a deceased gentleman, the whole of that valuable and handsome blackwood and mahogany household furniture, rich table ornaments, best plated glass and porcelainware, &c. &c.

Also office furniture consisting of office writing tables, large and small, with 2 3 and 4 drawers, one impregnable fire-proof treasury safe by Whitefield and Sons. For detail particulars vide "Indian Statesman" of 9th instant.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND MILL-OWNERS.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M. (at Servai Medical Hall), Mazagon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON and Co. will sell by Public Auction valuable stock in trade, comprising a number of cotton carts, iron and wooden coal carts with weights platform, pillar and hanging beam scales of sizes with weights, large 1, 3 and 4 sieves, iron and wooden purchase blocks, gin and chain blocks, bench vices, chain slings, crow bars, cart axles, firebars, dammering irons, cogged wheels, large timber cart, leather buckets, scrap and cast iron, paper cutting machines, one large heap of about 900 candies of chunam and 600 candies sand, a large quantity of sand about 1,000 candies, one new travelling steam crane capable of lifting 5 tons, plying at Frere Basin, G.I.P.R. Stores, Waree Bunder.

The property is on view.

N.B.—The above open and airy ("Servai Medical Hall") which is fronting on the public roads leading to the Dock and Mount Road, is also to be Let. Apply to Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fourth Session of 1876 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 8th day of August 1876.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1876.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of POWERS contained in a DEED of AGREEMENT signed by MATHEW MORTON and RICHARD PARTRIDGE, dated the 7th July 1876, I hereby AUTHORIZE the Firm of M. M. BYON and Co., of Bombay, to COLLECT and GRANT RECEIPTS for all DEBTS owing to the late Firm of R. PARTRIDGE and Co. ; and I hereby request that all de tors to the said late Firm will at once PAY such debts to enable the affairs of the late Firm to be FINALLY CLOSED.

D. S. KEMP, Arbitrator.

Bombay, 11th August 1876.

N.B.—The STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES belonging to the late Firm of R. Partridge and Co. is now being DISPOSED OF, for CASH, AT FURTHER REDUCED PRICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 311 of 1876.

DADABHOY NOWROJEE, of Bombay, Parsee, residing there at Chowpatti, outside the Fort, CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA, of Bombay, residing there at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, and SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing there in Hornby Row, within the Fort, Trustees of the ESTATE of RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA and MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, of Bombay, residing there at Mody Khana, within the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

CULLIANJEE NARROTUMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort, both in his personal capacity and as Executor of the late LUCKMIDASS HURREYBHOY, deceased... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September, 1876, at the time undermentioned, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 3rd day of August 1876, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES of the abovenamed Defendant. Whereas by a decree made in the above suit on the Fourth day of July, 1876, it was ordered that the Defendant personally as well as in his capacity as Executor of his Uncle, Lucknidass Hurreybhoy, do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifteen, Annas Five and Pies Three for debt and interest, and the costs of suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment. And whereas by Prohibitory Order, dated the 15th day of July, 1876, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 13th day of July, 1876, the following lands and premises were attached towards the satisfaction of the said decree :—

Lot No. 1.

To be sold on the premises at 4 P.M. *Firstly*,—Of all those four messuages, buildings or warehouses standing on a piece of ground held by the said Luckmidass Hurrybhoy, deceased, under a lease dated 5th June, 1856, from Mirwanjee Framjee Panday, deceased, situate, lying and being at Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows : on the east by a compound and public road at Lower Colaba, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Pandey, deceased, on the south partly by the property of Kesowjee Judowjee, partly by the property of Heerjee Mistry, and partly by the property of Tarachund Sobhachund.

Lot No. 2.

To be sold on the premises at 4.30 P.M. *Secondly*,—Of all those four messuages, buildings or warehouses, standing on a piece of ground held by the said Luckmidass Hurrybhoy, deceased, under a lease, dated 15th May, 1857, from the said Merwanjee Framjee Panday, deceased, situate, lying and being at Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—On the east by a compound and public road at Lower Colaba, on the west by the property of the said Merwanjee Framjee Pandey, deceased, on the north by a passage, and on the south partly by Government vacant ground and partly by a Government building.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit Money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th August 1876.

Messrs. SHAPOORJEE & THAKURDASS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bannu, or Our Afghan Frontier ; by S. S. Thorburn, C. S., 8vo., cloth	12 8
Science Papers, chiefly Pharmacological and Botanical ; by Daniel Hanbury, F.R.S., 8vo., cloth	9 12
The Geographical Distribution of Animals, with a study of the relation of living and extinct Faunas as elucidating the past changes of the Earth's surface ; by Alfred R. Wallace, with Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols, royal 8vo	30 0
The History of Creation, or the Development of the Earth and its Inhabitants by the action of natural causes ; by Ernst Haeckel, 2 vols., Illustrated	24 8
Taine's Ancient Regime, translated by J. Durand, 8vo., cloth	11 4
White's Holidays in Tyrol, Kutstein, Klobenstein, and Paneveggio, post 8vo	9 12
Macnamara's History of Cholera, cr. 8vo	7 8
Eastern Life, Present and Past ; by Harriet Martineau. New Edition, Illustrated	5 4
The Three Brides ; by Charlotte M. Yonge, 2 vols. cr 8vo	8 4
A Mad Marriage, a Novel ; by Mrs. May A. Fleming, Illustrated	4 4
Manual of Design, compiled from the Writings and Addresses of Richard Redgrave, R.A.	1 12
London Society, new volume, the 29 th	7 8
Influence of the Blue Ray of the Sunlight and of the Blue Colour of the Sky, in developing animal and vegetable life, &c. ; by General Pleasonton and others, 8vo	7 0
Slagg's Sanitary Work in the smaller Towns and in Villages	3 12
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH AUGUST 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday is reported to have closed quiet but steady, but the sales were estimated at 16,000 bales and spot quotations are advanced 1/16d. per lb. all round in Surats, Fair Dhollera now standing at 4½d. per lb. Manchester is said to be very firm, and if goods once begin to rise in value, as seems by no means unlikely with the improvement in Eastern Exchange, a further advance in Cotton is by no means improbable, the statistical position being particularly strong.

From New York, Wednesday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12⅞ cents., but Futures are lower, November shipment being quoted at 11⅛ cents, a decline of ⅛ cent per lb.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered. Reuter's weekly metal quotations show no change with the exception of an advance of 15s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is again higher, Fours having advanced from 82½ to 83, and Fives-and-a-half from 86⅛ to 86⅜; Fours-and-a-half remain at 83. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 7⅞d. to 1s. 8d. against 1s. 7⅞d. per Rupee on Saturday last.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a further increase in strength, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 57½ to 58⅛ per cent. The Reserve of Notes has increased by £250,000 and Bullion by £250,000, while Discounts are less by £687,500. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills still stands at 1½ per cent., and at the moment there seems no probability of the demand for money improving for some considerable time to come. Consols have improved from 96⅛ to 96¼; French Rentes remain at 106.

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 51¾d. per oz., but private telegrams quote 52d. and some say even 52⅛d. per oz, but the latter figure requires confirmation.

The amount offering is said to be very small, but this hardly agrees with the fact that yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings £25,000 for Bombay and £182,000 for Calcutta, making £823,000 in three weeks. Even at 52d., however, it lays down at Is. 7 15-16d. per Rupee, and no matter how this level has been brought about, it must naturally exercise a strong influence in EXCHANGE on this side. The rise, moreover, has come simultaneously with heavy drafts on Bombay and Calcutta from China, and the two influences combined have produced another of those rapid movements in the value of the Rupee which have been so frequent of late. The market opened very firm this morning at an advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's closing quotations, but the Banks all showed the utmost anxiety to sell, and rates rose rapidly and irregularly during the day quite ¼d. further, while large operations in Bank Bills for forward delivery are reported to have taken place at even a higher level. At the moment the market looks decidedly strong, and to judge by the present appearance of things, a further important advance seems highly probable, but within the past few months there have been so many such junctures that people begin to view them with suspicion. On the present occasion, too, it must be borne in mind that there is half a million of Council drafts available at 1s. 8⅛d. with a like amount to follow on the 16th instant, and even if the limit be obtained for both sums, we question very much whether rates could be pushed beyond it. The demand for China may be large, but there is no scarcity of money here, either present or prospective—the export trade being most limited—while every upward movement in the value of the Rupee has a tendency to encourage Imports and decrease Exports, not to speak of the large amount of Silver which higher prices are likely to attract to the London market. We have throughout held to the opinion that the natural course of trade, if left to itself, would ultimately produce an improvement in the value of the Rupee; but to be permanent the recovery should be more gradual, as one extreme almost invariably leads to another, and the greater the rise now the more probable is a reaction later on. Closing quotations to-day as near as we can give them are:—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 7⅞d. per Rupee
Do.	6 months sights	1s. 8⅛d. ,,
Credit	3 ,, ...	1s. 8⅛d. ,,
Do.	4 ,, ...	1s. 8⅛d. ,,
Documents	3 ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
Do.	6 ,, ...	1s. 8 5-16d. ,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand Bank drafts at ⅛ premium; 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at yesterday's figures. Fours, Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 105.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but fairly firm. Bank of Bombays are easier at a decline of 1 per cent. Land Shares are firm, Freres being quoted Rs. 15, Mazagons Rs. 15 and Port Cannings Rs. 10 per share higher. In Press property there is no special movement to notice. Spinning and Weaving Scrip continues strong and our quotations mark an improvement of Rs. 15 in Colabas, Rs. 10 in Great Easterns, Rs. 5 in Hindustans and Manockjee Petits, and Rs. 10 per share in Morarjee Goculdas.

In COTTON, notwithstanding the further rise at home, there has been nothing of any importance done for export, the uncertainty about Exchange having kept buyers out of the market and prices are therefore nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS are particularly quiet and rates are almost quite nominal. We quote by Canal Steamers for Liverpool £2 2 6 and by sailing ships £2 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS some considerable sales to arrive are said to have been effected at slightly lower prices in anticipation of higher Exchange but buyers are now holding off for the same reason, and in ready goods there is very little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
1,250	100	all	50 p.c.	Agra Bank	107
1,40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	675 xd.
20,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	716‡
8,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,330
30,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	330
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.c.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	330
40,000	400	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
57,220	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	111
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	505

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

852	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1 175
5,000	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2.675
3,000	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1.575
1,000	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,450
4,800	150	all	10	Broach Mills	150
9	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,040
12,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,040
2,500	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	535
3,000	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,205
1,500	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,215
1,000	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,300
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co.	280
875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,205
750	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	850
7	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Jeevraj Balioo Mills	1,125
750	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,200
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Mussonjee S. & W. Co.	1,010
850	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
437	1000	all	75 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
2,000	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,340
1,450	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,340
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	520
500	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	1,010
12,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	410
1,000	600	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	850
98	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,235
1,850	1,000	all	...	Ruscombe S. W. Co.	1,015
...	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,080
1,000	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do 1/4 share	900
1,000	1,000	all	...	Shahpore S. & W. Co.	1,005

Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250 xd.
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	880
1,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
750	2,750	2,200	80 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	660
170	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
150	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	510
600	850	all	42 p.c.	Bird an Press Co.	250
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
1,000	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.	900
438	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.	15
600	1,500	all	170 p.c.	Cohaba Press Co.	800
300	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	150
850	1,000	all	190 p.c.	East India Press Co.	1,015
150	6,500	3,250	225	Fort Press Co.	300
300	500	all	35 p.c.	French Press Co.	400
1 15	...	1,150	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	410
1,200	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.	340
800	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
600	800	all	15 p.c.	Samoor's Press Co.	460
400	250	750	4 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	475
150	1,000	925	175 p.c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,155
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
450	1,000	..	125 p.c.	Wakart's United Press Co.	900

Per share, for the year.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 5th August, 1876:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	97,13,541	1	6
Other Deposits	74,23,013	7	10
Cash Credits	5,76,892	10	3
Post Bills	4,666	0	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,32,66,853	3	7

Assets.	Rs.	a.	
Silver & Notes	1,35,46,907	12	5
Govt. Securities	26,08,347	1	0
Loans	12,47,372	4	3
Account of Credits	7,06,169	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	29,83,811	15	4
Dead Stock	2,89,171	8	3
Bills of Exchange	11,72,231	10	4
Due by other Banks	5,11,844	0	0
Rs.	2,32,66,853	3	7

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.

THE Bank of Bengal minimum was reduced to 5 per cent. on Thursday last, thus bringing their terms more in accordance with those ruling in the open market. There are ample supplies of money for all current purposes, but rates are perhaps rather steadier now that a moderate level has been reached. The Import Markets are still heavy, but exports are fairly active; jute is in better demand, and tea is going forward in quantity, though at rather lower prices latterly; silk is not at market yet, and accounts of the present bund are far from good, the weather having been unfavourable. Altogether there is a large amount of financing going on to move produce, but so much has been arranged in advance that its effect on the Money Market is comparatively trifling.

The changes in the Bank's position are unimportant, and the proportion of cash to liabilities remains at 55½ per cent. The cash, however, is 1¥ lakhs lower, a withdrawal of 28 lakhs having been made from the private deposits, and 3 lakhs from the Government deposits. The difference is provided by a diminution in the public demand for accommodation, the bills discounted having decreased 16 lakhs against an increase of 5 lakhs in the loans and credits. The investment account is 1 lakh lower.

The last price for silver quoted from London is 51¾d. per oz. but any demand of importance would no doubt bring about a fresh rise. It is becoming very apparent that the competition between silver and Council bills is wearing itself out, and that it would never have produced late disastrous results if Government had shown the least firmness. The issue of bills last Wednesday was to an extent of £700,000, all of which was taken up at 1-7⅞, a rise of 5 per cent. on the rate of a fortnight previous. By the Simla notification published this morning, it appears that only 9 millions sterling are now required to balance the current financial year, and the India Office notification is that only £500,000 will be offered on Wednesday next. The crisis has been a very painful one for this country but the worst appears to be past, and a return towards, though probably not to, the old normal value of the rupee, is evidently in progress. Much uncertainty as to the immediate future no doubt still prevails, and local or temporary causes may create fluctuations such as have been witnessed during the past few days, but the course of events looks strongly leading to a more settled state of exchange ere long.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has fluctuated violently since the last mail left, but, on the whole, the course of rates is upwards; at the opening of business, telegraphic transfer was sold at 1-7½, six months' sight Bank bills at 1-7½, and credits and documents at 1-7¾. On the news of Council bills having gone at the unexpectedly high rate of 1-7⅝, the market became very excited, and document bills advanced to 1-8 5/16 and 1-8⅜. The Banks, how ever, declining to follow the advance in their selling rates, the rise did not hold, and documents gradually went back to 1-7½. A fresh revival took place on Saturday, and a large sum of Bank bills was let out at rates rapidly advancing from 1-7 9/16 to 1-7½; to-day the rise has made further progress, and a considerable business has again been done at from 1 8 six months' sight to 1-7½ on demand. Credits have been sold privately at 1-8⅛, and to Banks at 1-8¼; documents, too, have been placed at the last named price, but buyers are now asking a further advance, and quotations close with a very strong appearance as under:

Bank telegraphic remittance	1s. 7 11/16d.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 11/16d. to ⅜
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13/16d. to ⅜
Ditto 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 8 3/16d. to ¼
Document Bills, ditto	1s. 8 5/16d. to ⅜

France.—Business has been done in document bills at *f.* 2-14 three months' sight, and *f.* 2-16 six months', these being also the closing rates.

Bombay.—Rates are again unchanged: par for demand, and 99-4 for sixty days' sight.

China.—Nothing yet doing in opium bills for Hong-Kong, and the rate is nominally 226 to 227. On Singapore there has been business at 227.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

These markets have again improved, and prices are gradually rising under the influence of a good steady demand; the rise in exchange will no doubt tell against high prices for tea to a certain extent, but the crops are generally so good, and the probable range of prices so much above that of last year's, that there can be no doubt excellent dividends will be declared for the season. To gunny-bag trade is rather dull again in some departments, but the mills are believed to be doing moderately well—some of them very well.

Government Securities have scarcely varied during the week, but have been dull on the whole, and only a limited business has been done. Four per cents. drooped to 2 premium, but are rather better again, having been done up to 2½ premium. Four and a half have been sold at 2½ to 2⅜ per cent. premium, and five and a half at 5⅛, 5, and 5¼ premium. Rates are again dull to-day and now stand as under:—

4 per cents.	 102
4½ do.	..... 102½
5½ do.	 105

There is little or nothing doing in Guaranteed Railway Stocks. Oude and Rohilkund have been dealt in at 140.

Bank Shares rather tend upwards, Bengal's having been placed at 675 and 677½, and National's at 113.

Tea Shares continue in very good demand, and changes nearly all in the favourable direction, some of them to a considerable extent. There is a brisk enquiry for the following, and sales have been effected at higher prices:—Durrung's at from 79 to 81, Hoolungoories' 98 to 103, Kunchunpore's 92 to 93, Monacherra's 86, Dohing's 65½, and Mothola's 11 premium. Amiasble's have brought 185, Bisnath's 370, Bengal's 86½ and 86, Chandypore's 720, Dedurkosh's 85, Holta's 112, Jokai's 117, Mujiram's 115 Phoenix's 85, Singell's 110, and Soom's 106.

Spinning Mill Shares are rather quiet, with rather less doing again. Barnagore's have brought 82 and 83, and look well; so do Budge-Budge's at 74, and Howrah's at 77. Calcutta Jute have further advanced considerably, going during the week from 57 to 67, and Seebpore's have also advanced to 67. Fort Gloster's have again been sold at 63 to 65, and Bowreah Cotton at 92 to 93; also Dunbar's at 75.

Coal Shares.—Another transaction in Bengal's at 1,300 is reported.

Miscellaneous Shares are mostly steady: India General Steam 585, Bengal Iron 114 to 115, Landing and Shipping 60, and Watson's Press 60.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque TRAIT D'UNION, 360 tons, Captain J. HERVE, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. COMMILLA, 563 tons, Captain G. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf vis Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G. Smeaton, Mrs. Mayhew, Mr. R. Giles, Mrs. F. Townsend, Mr. Hotmann, Mr. and Mrs. Pinto, and thirteen deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. ORISSA, 1,119 tons, Captain G. Reves, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with the following cargo:—5 packages gum, 1,143 packages sugar candy, 110 packages glass bangles, 1,480 packages chinaware, 354 packages silk, 408 packages sugar, 400 packages sasais, 3362 packages camphor, 6 packages anni seed, 5 packages umbrellas, 120 packages copper cash, 5 packages nails, 592 packages alum, 804 packages preserves, 175 packages tea, 1 package japanware, 9 packages glass beads, 1 package false pearls, 4 packages brass leaf, 1 package copper beads, 7 packages matting, 17 packages wax, 2 packages china roots, 10 packages munsell, 11 packages paper, 1 package silk piece-goods, 5 packages Persian blue, 1 package tobacco, 2 packages lacquered ware, 2 packages turbans, 1 package wearing apparel, 4779 packages fire crackers, 5 packages vermilion, 5,000 jars, 60 packages fire clay, 300 packages beteinuts, 239 packages benjamin, 7 packages tapioca, 11 packages sundries, 95 packages sago, 17 pieces E. teeth, 1,676 packages rattans, and 698 packages black pepper. She reports that on the 10th instant, at 3-25 P M, in Lat 17-19 W. Long. 72-57 E. passed the wreck of a vessel apparently about 700 tons bilde up yellow metal sheath ing seems almost new, about 20 feet of false keel broken off near forefoot, Ruddergone; above keel occasionally when lifting with the swell very little above water other times, and Orissa experienced light variable winds and fine but the foggy weather from Galle last 24 hours, cloudy with westerly swell.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
11	Orissa (s)	Reves	Hong Kong, July 12.
	Commilla (s)	Sharp	Bussorah, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Hampden	Fod	Calcutta.
	Nepaul (s)	Methven	Southampton.

The barque Trait d'Union, Herve, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
7	Mahratta (s)	Mason	Kyouk Phyoo, Aug 3.
	Scindia	Lightbody	Liverpool, May 9.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
7	C. of Manchester (s)	.....	.....
	Royal Edward	.....	.....
	Candahar	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
9	Meinam (s)	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
9	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—2 packages glassware, Moses Ash.
Brocksome Hall s—7 packages glass ware, Jasser Remtoola.
Strathleven s—2 packages hardware, Russonally Jewajee.

FROM LONDON.

Clive s—9 cases plate glass, Essoofall Sumsoodin.
Surat s—83 cases cognac, 10 cas s mosselle, and 6 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 165 casks beer, Jamjee Nowrojee.
Sir John Lawrence—4 packages earthenware, Ismail e M Rahimbhoy.
Tiverton s—19 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 61 cases sheet glass and 104 cases window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Geelong s—3 cases saffron, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—50 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Strathleven s—25 bales w ol, Ramjee Roychund; 30 bales wool, B nichund Keekerchund; 65 b les cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 97 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj and Co; 15 bales cotton, Soonderjee Rag wjee; 101 ales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 87 bales cotton, Frazier Lockmedas; 225 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridas, Brandsome H ll s—130 cwts B horns, Nan-sekhoy Allara h a; 76 cwts coir yarn, Sewjee Lalljee; 2,0023 cwts linse d an 2,50 l cwts rape seed, rinlay, Scott an Co; 20 bags coffee, Visbookandass Amrutlall.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul s—4 boxes boxes gold, The French Bank.
Sir John Lawrence—16 bales hides, Sallay Mahomed Goolam Hoosen.

FOR HAVRE.

Megdala—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 80 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1267 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
924 Tiber, White—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Tilleon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1588 Strathleven (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HULL.

794 Lancashire, Wilkie—N. Manockjee & Co.
1312 Olshona, Reed—Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Atmond—Mails, 15th Sept.
1529 Surat (s), Borne—Mails, 19th August.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Felly & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

738 Rowena (s), Smith—H. Soares.
815 Slieve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1446 Glenlyon, Erskine—Wallace & Co.
798 Norwood, Nattrass—Wallace & Co.
1135 Royal Family, Fiorr—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 21st August.

FOR MAURITIUS.

355 Trait D'Union, Herve.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1192 Astracana, James—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1708 Ava (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.
1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
790 Florence Treat, Short—Farnham & Co.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herriman—Farnham & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1849 China (s), Orman—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

563 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.
316 Virgoria (s), Sayer—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

101 Leticia, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1036 Fortune, Taylor.
1429 Inspector, Erskine.
1119 Arissa (s), Revell—P. & O Co.
1194 Waterloo, Grierson—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
99 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
162 Osman (), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
402 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Shipton, Surg Major, Bengal 13th Hussars, to appear before a Medl Board, from Lucknow.
Warden, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.

Cameron, Major, Bengal 26th Regt, on duty, to England.
Gallwey, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Army Medl Dept, on duty, to England.
Heyman, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to England.
Carsan, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to England.
Maginc, Col. Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Bowie, Cap ain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England;
Forrest, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Forbes, Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade on Medl Cert, to England.
Chambers, Major, Bengal 6th P Infantry, from leave, to Edwardesabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st August 1876.

The Commander in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment—Capt C M Stockley to be Interpreter, vice Graves, appointed a probationer for the S C, there being no qualified Subs available, dated 19th July 1876.

92nd Highlanders—Ens A Edward Gilein-Brown to be Lt, subject to approval by Her Majesty dated 24th Feb 1875

2nd Goorkhas—Lt R C Hadow, 55th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 1st Wing Subn, on probation, dated 29th July 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt R E Munday to be Capt from the 19th July 1876.

1st Battalion, 11th Regiment—Lt P H Smith to be Capt from the 16th Jany 1875.

The appointment of Lt J C Kinchant to be Interpreter to the 11th Hussars, particulars of which were published in G O C C, dated 15th Dec 1875, is to bear date the 4th Oct 1875, and not the 10th Nov as therein stated.

Under instructions from H R H the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, Dep Surgn Genl H G Gordon, M D, Peshawar Circle, is directed to proceed to Rawal Pindi, to take officiating charge of the administrative medical duties of the Peshawar Circle.

Maj A Seagrim, Dep Judge Advocate, is transferred, at his own request from the Oudh, Allahabad and Saugor Circle to the Peshawar and Rawal Pindi Circle.

Capt M Clement, S C, appointed a Dep Judge Advocate on the Establishment, is posted to the Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages at the quarterly examination held on 3rd July 1876, are declared by the Board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the "higher standard" in Hindoostanee agreeably to the provisions of Sec 23, Bengal Army

Privates—L Falkland and T Hardman, 9th Lancers.

Lieuts—H H Pengree, R A; J R Broadbent, RI Engrs; C G C Money, 1-5th Foot; V C Tonnochy, 1-6th Foot; G M Bulloch, 1-11th Foot; F W Bromfield, 2-22nd Foot; G B Renny, 62nd Foot; and E D F Bignell, 17th N I.

The undermentioned officers of the R A, will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz:—

Captain—O F LeMottee, B Battery 8th Bde R A.

Lieutenants—F M Robinson, C Battery C Bde R H A; J P Preeth, G Battery 11th Bde R A; A J Dunnage, E Battery C Bde R H A; H B Y Darell, B Battery C Bde R H A; D M D Waterfield, B Battery 8th Bde R A; and G R Price, A Battery 8th Bde R A.

These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Deputy Adjt Genl, R A, Horse Guards, before the 1st Jan next.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Umballa Brigade Order, dated the 17th May 1876, directing Surgn Maj G V Currie, 10th Bl Lancers, to afford medical aid to the 3 n f (Punjab) Pioneers, in addition to his duty with the 10th inst.

Mora Station Order, dated the 2nd March 1876 directing Pay and Hospital Assistant Thomas Wall, attached to the 64th Foot, to proceed to Saugor, for duty with convalescents about to march from that station, and while in that charge to officiate as Asst Apothecary.

Chakratta Station Order, dated the 7th December 1875, directing Surgn W A Duke, 62nd Foot, to afford medical aid to the 3 n f (Punjab) Pioneers, in addition to his duty with the 15th Hussars—Regtl Order, dated the 25th May 1876, appointing Lt H L Daly to be Interpreter, during the absence of Lt H J Smith.

2-1st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 18th July 1876, appointing Sub-Lt C H Heley to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 19th idem, vice Lt J B Foyn, proceeded on leave, no other qualified officer being available.

1-25th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 12th July 1876, appointing Capt W S Richardson, to officiate as Interpreter on a temporary measure, vice Lt C G W Sandridge, appointed Offg Musketry Instructor, no other qualified officer being available.

61st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 1st July 1876, appointing Lt B E Sprague to act as Adjt, with effect from the 2nd idem, vice Lt A G Addit J O B Drury proceeding on leave

The following order is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement:—

16th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 19th July 1876, making the following unique changes, consequent on the departure on furlough, on medical certificate, of Lt Col F B Foote, 2nd in Command:—

Capt A S Clare, Offg Wing Officer, to revert to his appointment, as Adjt, and to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.

Capt R H Salkeld, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt F Howard, (A Batty F Brde,) to Murree, from the 15 h Aug to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of the leave, granted him by the Genl Officer commanding Lahore Division.

2-1st Foot—Lt J R Povah, to Mussoorie, from the 15th July to the 30th Nov next, on private affairs.

1-3rd Foot—Paymaster J Bayley, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

1-18th Foot—Lt Col E L Dillon, to England, from the 10th May to the 15th July, on private affairs.

86th Foot—Lt E Burrell to remain at Simla, from the 22nd July to the 15th Oct on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

St ff Corps—Lt Col Dandridge, (Comdt 40th N I) to Dalhousie, from the 1st Aug to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Capt E S Neave, (3rd Squad Officer 18th Bl Cav) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs under Article XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Late 72nd Native Infantry—Maj R W Sartorius, V C M C (1st Squadron Subn 6th Ben Cav,) to 8 mls, from the 21st April to the 20th June, and from the 20th June to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868

Erratum—That portion of the 12th Ben Cav Regtl Order, dated the 15th Jan 1875, published in G O C C, 23rd idem, page 31, relating to Lt W B Wilson, is cancelled, and the following substitute:—

Lt W B Wilson, Offg 1st Squad Sub, to continue to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 8.)

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev F Horsley, B A, Actg Chaplain of Coconada, to be Chaplain of that station.

Surgn H Hammond Smith, Actg Zillah Surgn, Salem, to be a Lady Trustee of Christ's Church, Salem.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are or level:—

Mr A C Lawford, A I C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, to the Madura Dist.

Mr H Lyon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to the Nellore Dist.

Mr J A Fox, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, to the Tanjore Dist.

The two latter to join at the public expense.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Davidson, Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the office to the Sheristadar of the Court on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt the Hon R S O'Grady, R A, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 1st Aug 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj F J Rivers, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for one year, one month and twenty days, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Rangoon or Calcutta.

The following promotions of Warrant Officers employed in the P W Dept are made:—

Lt and Depy Asst Commissary Thomas Smither to be Asst Commissary, Conductor George Edward Wiffen to be Depy Asst Commissary, and Sub-Conductor Alfred Bline to be Conductor, from the 24 h July 1876 vice Lt W G Bevan, deceased.

Conductor Joseph Woodhouse, of the Ordnance Dept, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment on the Invalid pension of Rupees 100 per mensem, from the 1st Aug 1876.

The undermentioned individual is permitted to reside and draw his pay at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension:—

No 1765, Private James Cannon, 89th Foot, Madras.

The undermentioned Native Officers are transferred to the Pension Establ:—

7th Regt N I—Subadar Nagoolon, on Rupees 40 per mensem, and Subadar Shaik Ebram, on Rupees 40 per mensem, from the 21st Aug 1876.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 489, dated 9th July 1876, permitting Lt Col J W Osborne, C B, S C, Political Agent, Bhopal, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking from Calcutta.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Capt C A Porteous, Supt of Police, Godavery, for three months, from 5th July 1876, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Revised Civil Leave Code.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr Mainwaring A Worsop, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Kurnool, for one month, under Sec 11, Supplement F, of the Revised Civil Leave Code.

Lt Col B F Heysham, Depy Asst Commissary-Genl, having returned to Bellary on the 1st Aug 1876, the unexpired portion of the one months' privilege leave granted him from the 17th June 1876 is cancelled.

The Surgn Genl Indian Medl Dept, has granted to H Stanbrough Esq, Hospital Assistant, Supt of the Lock Hospital, Madras, privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 9th Aug 1876, or date of departure.

The unexpired portion of the sixty days' privilege leave granted to Lt Col W Kerrich, R A, Offg Sup, Gun Carriage Factory, in the "Fort St George Gazette" dated 6th June 1876, is cancel

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 11TH AUGUST.

Cholera has broken out here. The 5th Regiment **has been ordered out into camp at Nynee.**

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

MADRAS, 11TH AUGUST.

Should Mr. Whitley Stokes obtain the Calcutta High Court Judgeship, *vice* Mr. Glover, who died at Galle on Wednesday, it is likely that the Honourable C. S. Cunningham, our Advocate General, will be appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

VIZIANAGRAM, 10TH AUGUST.

The Maharaja of Travancore is very ill again. Two doctors are attending him. The Maharaja has invited the Duke of Buckingham to Vizianagram.

A RINK ACCIDENT.

BANGALORE, 10TH AUGUST.

Another rather serious accident at the Rink has occurred.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, 11TH AUGUST.

Latest authentic accounts from the seat of war state that the Turkish troops are advancing on Paratjin, and that the Servians are retreating from Sienitza.

BRITISH INDIA STEAMERS.

ADEN, 11TH AUGUST.

The British India steamer Dorunda, outward bound, and the same Company's s. s. Almora, homeward bound, left here to-day.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
Exchange on India	1-7½ to ½.
The Manchester Market has been very firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ do. do.	83
5% do. do.	86¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	51½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£19 000,000 ... Inc. £250 000
Bills Discounted	£16 187 500 ... Dec. £687 500
Bullion	£38,750,000 ... Inc. £250,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities ... 58¾.

The sum of £271,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure.—Europe.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 11TH AUG., 7- 30 A.M.

Steamer Khedive, from Aden, arrived.

RANGOON, 11TH AUGUST, 5-50 P.M.

Steamer Shoaydagon, reported to leave for Penang on Monday or Tuesday next.

WEATHER REPORTS.—11TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 83, barometer 29·83.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 4, thermometer 83, barometer 29·95. Fall of rain 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-27 A.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. S. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 76. Fall of rain 61 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. W., thermometer 93, barometer 29·79.

VENGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. strong, thermometer 84. Fall of rain 12 cents.

THERE is a significant movement going on among the Mahomedans of India. A correspondent informs us that the gist of what the Mahomedan press are now proclaiming is as follows:—"Mahounds, rise like one man to give financial aid to Turkey! The head of our religion has been harrassed by the infidel. Let a subscription be started that our co-religionists in Europe may be better able to cut down the heads of the unbelievers, who have dared to raise their unhallowed hands on our lord spiritual and temporal!"

IT is stated that, owing to the large quantity of opium manufactured this year, Government will add thirty-five thousand chests to the reserve stock.

THE *Englishman* hears from Mhow that both Major Fletcher and Lieutenant Dunnage, of the Artillery, have been released from arrest. The latter officer is transferred from his troop at Mhow to the troop of Royal Horse Artillery at Kirki.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, which sailed yesterday with the English mails, took out, in addition to the quantity already stated, four boxes gold, valued at Rs. 4,46,000, for London, despatched by the French Bank. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 6,21,804.

FROM a notification published by the Revenue Department, the provision opium to be brought forward at the monthly sales in 1877 will consist of 48 000 chests, comprising 25,000 chests Patna, and 23,000 chests Benares. This includes 360 chests reserved for the French Government.

WE read in the Lahore paper that up to Tuesday, the 1st instant, there were 28 cases of cholera among the English troops at, or in the vicinity of Murree, all but three being fatal. Lieutenant Boothby, of the 70th Regiment, died last Sunday; Captain Humphrey, of the 8th Regiment will, it is hoped, recover. Two cases of cholera occurred at Rawul Pindee on the evening of the 7th in the 9th Regiment, and a portion of that regiment has consequently been sent out into camp.

THE *Rangoon Times* informs us that the great embankment round the city of Mandalay, raised to astonish the British Mission and for sundry other purposes, at a cost (nominal, we suppose) of ten lakhs, has given way and a devastating inundation resulted from it. We pity the poor Public Works officials who will probably be held responsible after a totally different fashion to that pursued towards the gentlemen who blunder, and, we'll say flounder, in some of the works of *our* great Public Department, *sometimes*.

THE *Pioneer* expresses Bombay sentiments in the following remarks:—"Whatever projects of improvement may be curtailed in view of the necessity for economising in the disbursement of public rupees, we hope the new railway designed to connect the Rajpootana system with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line will not be abandoned. All necessary sanctions for this line have already been obtained, and the undertaking is held, in Rajpootana, to be most promising as a speculation, while its political importance is manifest at a glance."

CONCERNING the carriage accident to Major Moore, about which we published a telegram yesterday morning, we read in the Bangalore paper that on the evening of Saturday last, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, while Major Moore, Madras Staff Corps, was driving along the Cavalry Road in a phaeton, his horse took fright and bolted. His efforts to pull the animal in proved of no avail, and he and his horsekeeper were thrown out of the carriage, both being somewhat shaken and hurt. Major Moore was at once taken to one of the shops, near which the accident occurred, and after remaining there a while he went home in the shopkeeper's carriage. The horse, with the phaeton, bolted off to Cleveland Town, to Major Moore's residence, without injuring anyone on the way, but in turning into the compound the phaeton was upset and both horse and phaeton were much injured.

THE Anna affair has, notwithstanding the rumours lately circulated, been finally settled by the payment of two separate sums of 14,000 dolrs. and 22,600 dolrs., and the punishment of those concerned in the outrage, together with that of the officials who failed to do their duty in recovering the looted property. The Chinese Government for some time held out against the payment of the latter sum, but the German Minister was inexorable, and in the end the Chinese were obliged to give in. This is the first time, it is believed, that insurers have been recouped for their loss in a case of this kind, and the fact is a noteworthy one. The claim made by the German authorities was minutely correct, accurately just, and it was insisted upon with the utmost pertinacity and resolution. To all appearance they did not indulge in any useless argument, but simply made a close estimate of the total loss and sent it in with a peremptory demand for settlement.

THE Rev. W. Clark, who is the Secretary to the Tamil Coolie Mission, and is one of the missionaries whose license has been withdrawn, in a letter to the *Ceylon Times*, published on the 3rd August, says, in reference to a very debateable point in the dispute whether the missionaries refused to meet the Bishop:—"All controversy about the refusal of the Committee of the Tamil Coolie Mission to meet the Bishop might be set at rest by the publication of my letter to the Bishop. I did not intend to intimate that the Committee were unwilling to meet him but to say that they wished to consider his plans before meeting him. Let him publish the letter." Mr. Clark adds:—"I am constantly charged with having broken my ordination vows. I deny that I have. I did not promise to obey the Bishop, whatever he might command; but in those matters only which he could lawfully command. I consider that his demands in the matters in dispute were not supported by law."

IN November 1874, the Government of Bengal issued an Education Circular calling for reports on the question regarding the provision of education for the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. The duty of collecting the necessary information as respects the town and suburbs of Calcutta devolved on the Commissioner of Police, whose report on the subject was referred to in a recent resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor. On that occasion, the superior officers of the Executive Police were employed to make a house to house enquiry in the localities inhabited by the classes in question; and we learn that the same thing is being done over again, the object being, no doubt, the same as before. In connection with this matter, we are told by the *Englishman* that the Lieutenant-Governor has under consideration a project for placing a hundred poor children in the Doveton College, Government contributing towards their schooling fees. Nothing definite, however, has yet been settled.

THE very watery nature of the policy of the Punjab Government in its treatment of the Affreedees is apparent in the extract which follows from a correspondent at Peshawur of the *Pioneer*:—"Notwithstanding the late outrage on the Kohat side of the Pass, when I believe the Affreedees polished off a native, officer, I hear that it is still hoped that some terms can be come to, and that some of the tribes from Teerah are putting pressure on the Pass Affreedees to force them to give in to the demands made from them. If this is true, it looks as if the blockade is at last making itself felt amongst the tribes higher up in the hills, in which case as these gentlemen, although accustomed to poverty, have no very great liking to hunger, they may persuade their neighbours down below to be good boys again, and to go and make their peace with the *sahib logue*; such having hitherto been the course of action of this horde of robbers that infest our border, and inhabit the country between two British cantonments."

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, K. C. B., Lieutenant-General in the Army and Colonel of the 65th Foot, died on the 12th July, at The Grove, West Molesey, aged sixty-seven. This very distinguished officer, who entered the service in 1825, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1871, received the order of the Bath and the thanks of Parliament for the important part he took in quelling the Indian Mutiny. He had previously acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General in the Ionian Isles, and subsequently commanded the Oude division of the Bengal Army. He was on the Staff at Gibraltar until 1855, when he was transferred to the command of the Chatham district, which he held to 1867. Sir Robert was younger brother of the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, being third son of Thomas Walpole of Stagbury Park, Surrey, many years Envoy at Munich, by Lady Margaret Perceval, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Egmont, and was great grandson of Horatio, Lord Walpole, brother of the famous Minister, Sir Robert Walpole. The gallant soldier, whose death we record, married Jan. 29. 1846, Gertrude, daughter of the late General Ford, and leaves several children.

FROM the June number of the *Academy*, we extract to-day a review of the *Dinkurd*, a Pehlwi work on the Parsee religion. The *Dinkurd* contains the original Pehlwi text, the same transliterated in Zend characters, with translations, by Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sunjana, the high priest of the Parsees, in Guzerattee and English, and a commentary and a glossary of select terms. The work was published in Bombay by the learned Dustoor under the patronage of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund. The word *Dinkurd* literally means "acts of the religion" (of the Parsees), and the doctrines, customs, history, traditions, and literature of the Mazdiashna religion. The present review is an able article from the pen of the learned oriental scholar, Dr. E. W. West. The first volume of the *Dinkurd*, the subject of the present review, has been largely patronised by Mr. Peile and Mr. Chatfield, who respectively held the post of Director of Public Instruction in Bombay. The *Dinkurd* is a very ancient work, and the high priest by his laborious researches, was able to decipher its most difficult passages, and he deserves great credit for the industry and application that he has bestowed upon it. The second volume is in press, and will be out soon.

THE *Englishman* remarks as under on the financial resolution of the Government of India:—"It would be worse than useless to attempt a detailed criticism of the late financial resolution of the Government of India, without a knowledge of the figures upon which it is based. On a *primâ facie* view of the position, the facts cited in the resolution scarcely seem to justify the despondent tone adopted in it. The additional expenditure of fifty lakhs, under the head of opium, is represented by far more than an equivalent addition to the resources of the Government, in the shape of reserve opium, almost as good as silver. Indeed, it seems to us to be on a wrong principle that the cost of this is charged against the revenues of the year at all. There is a falling off in the Customs revenue, it is true, and the expenditure under the heads of loss by exchange and interest will exceed the estimates; but, on the other hand, there will, in all probability, be a considerable gain in the proceeds of opium and in the railway receipts, besides several other small gains to set against these losses. We trust the shears will be applied to projected works only. To suspend works already commenced, is always false economy, unless they are condemned on independent grounds. As regards the cause of the financial disorder, all we can say is, that the Government have nothing but their own incompetence to thank for the injurious effects it has been suffered to produce."

THE *Neilgherry Courier* publishes the following account of the mysterious death of a soldier at Wellington:—"A private soldier, named Adams, belonging to the 16th Lancers, and stationed at Wellington, has met with his death under somewhat mysterious circumstances. On yesterday se'nnight the deceased formed one of a party at the canteen in barracks. This party broke up at about 12 o'clock at night, and Adams then started for the Wellington Bazaar. Two of his comrades, Christie and Jackson, followed at a short interval. Near the stream that forms the bottom of the ravine, just below the Wellington Bazaar, the two men met a native, who told them that at a little distance a soldier was lying on the stones. On arriving at the spot, they discovered Adams, who was insensible and vomiting. One of the men ran back to barracks for a dooly, and the man was conveyed to the hospital. A very deep wound was discovered in his forehead, just above the right eye. The man died on Saturday, never having recovered consciousness. A *post-mortem* examination showed the skull to be badly fractured. An investigation is being carried on, to sift all the circumstances connected with this case. It is possible that the man may have injured himself fatally by falling on the rocks, which at the crossing of the stream are very dangerous. The way the man took is the short cut from the barracks to the bazaar, and it is always used by the soldiers. We have often wondered why a permanent and safe road is not made at this place. We are informed that another European, also a soldier, met his death on the ghaut a few days before the event above noticed. In attempting to get at some water, the man slipped over the rocks and fractured his skull."

THE dispute in Colombo seems to have become intensely bitter. The *Ceylon Times* supports the Bishop and this is how he writes about the present position of the belligerents:—"'Little Bethel' continues to pour forth abuse of all constituted authorities, and indulges in the most distorted statements in the hope that some portion of them may perchance be credited by the unwary or the uninformed. Falsehoods without end by men prostituting the term gentlemen, have been indulged in to a most painful extent; and with what result? Simply confusion to their cause. Naturally the scum of the dissenting community have bestirred themselves with much readiness to make a raid on the established Church; happily they have met their reward, and now their voices are stilled in ignominious silence. The meeting that was to have brought forth such brilliant results has fairly collapsed, partly under the weight of unholy support, and partly by the resistless conviction that a powerful opposition was prepared to crush the foolish agitation. During the week the grossest falsehoods have been fabricated by the 'evangelical' party. One of these was to the effect that the 'Confessional' was a regular institution at Saint Thomas' College. Another was promulgated by a person of the name of Wickham, who grossly misrepresented a conversation which the Bishop in an unguarded moment was induced to hold with that person. The Bishop has since written to Wickham contradicting his statements, but of course the party does not give publicity to the denial. Altogether it has been a most melancholy exhibition of bigotry and hypocrisy, professedly in the cause of religious freedom, but in reality made subservient to the machinations of certain Baptists and Wesleyans, who, not having enough of their own work to attend to, have the audacity to meddle with Church matters."

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Narroo Appa and Pandoo Nana were each fined Rs. 3 yesterday by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Messrs. Smith and Nutty, agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A PICK-POCKET.—A noted pick-pocket, named Megjee Govind, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, for attempting to steal a purse, containing Rs. 9, from the pocket of Chubildass Bhojraj, whilst passing along the road at Pydownee.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated at this dispensary during the last month was 3,630. Of these 983 were new admissions, consisting of 386 Hindoos, 328 Parsees, 268 Mussulmans, and 1 Christian, the daily average attendance being 117.

PERJURY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on behalf of Ladcooverbai, a Hindoo widow, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Veerjee Jairam, charging him with fabricating and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in respect of a suit heard before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court regarding the recovery of the rent of a house situated on the Kalbadevie Road.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—On Thursday last at the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the case—the Queen *vs.* Thaki, wife of Kooshaba—was disposed of. This was a case in which the accused Thaki was tried, together with another woman, named Radpa, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednuggur on the 7th June last, before A. Bosanquet, Esq., Session Judge, of having on or about the 23rd April last at Khangaum, talooka Nawasee, in the district of Ahmednuggur, with having, on or about the 23rd April last, prisoner No. 1 with committing murder by causing the death of a new born male child, and also with the concealment of the birth of a child and secretly disposing of the body of a child, and prisoner No. 2 with aiding and abetting the said offences. Upon the evidence adduced the second prisoner was acquitted, and prisoner No. 1 was convicted of the second charge under section 318 of the Indian Penal Code, of causing the concealment of the birth of a child and secretly disposing of the body of that child, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner appealed to the High Court against the conviction and sentence of the Session Judge. Their Lordships, upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the lower Court, confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on Thaki, wife of Kooshaba.

AN OFFENCE AGAINST THE ARTICLES OF WAR.—Several native vendors of wares having been prowling about the Wanowrie barracks, it was found necessary to make an example of one of them as a warning to the others. A dealer in dried fish, having bought a blanket and two sheets from a military policeman for one rupee eight annas, was arrested and brought before the Cantonment Magistrate, charged with having committed an offence against the Articles of War. He was sentenced to pay rupees fourteen, seven annas, for the principal offence, besides a fine for the minor offence of purchasing a soldier's private kit. We hope this will serve as a warning to those men who frequent our barracks for improper purposes. —*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NEPAUL, Captain R. Methven, R. N. R., sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr. A. R Burke and Mr. R. Branson.
For Venice—Mr. A. H. Unwin.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

A WOMAN SUFFRAGE meeting out West adjourned without transacting any business. Somebody let down a bushel of mice through the skylight.

A MISS STEWART, of Hamilton, Ontario, has recovered 709 dollars damages from a lover, who forsook her after an engagement of twenty-six years. A little over half a dollar a month, which is cheap courting, as he always took tea and supper with her.

CURRAN being angry in a debate one day, put his hand on his heart, saying, "I am the trusty guardian of my own honour." "Then," said Sir Boyle Roach, "I congratulate my honourable friend on the snug sinecure to which he has appointed himself."

A LEG TO STAND ON.—Subscriptions are being raised for the benefit of the newly-elected Professor of Chinese at Oxford—Dr. Legge. It is satisfactory to think that the Celestial language and literature have at last got one Legge at all events, if not as yet a firm footing, in Oxford.—*Punch.*

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Inasmuch as reference had been made at yesterday's meeting of the Bank of Bombay to the letters I had addressed to its Secretary and Treasurer regarding the list of the shareholders, I think it fair for the interest of the general body of shareholders that the said letters (which state my reasons) should be made public. And I shall therefore feel much obliged by your making room for them in to-morrow's issue of your journal.

I may take this opportunity of stating that it is not fair that the Bank should furnish a list of *qualified shareholders only*. The list should contain the names of *all the members* of the proprietary. And there are grave reasons why the list should *always* be so made up. Suppose that the directors advertise a special meeting of the shareholders to discuss an important subject. Suppose that the opinion of the Board in the matter is opposed to the opinion of the majority of the shareholders. How is the majority to act in a case of this kind? It may be inconvenient for members residing in the mofussil to come down to the meeting. The same may be the case with a few resident shareholders. These may be desirous of giving their votes by proxy. how could this be done unless they had the full list of shareholders before them? The directors, by virtue of their official position, would have every access to such list, and unless they were superhuman, would make use of it to strengthen their side, and yet they would be withholding the needful from the outside shareholders. Is it not possible that, labouring under so positive a disadvantage, the majority of shareholders would be baulked in their efforts to carry into effect their own view.

Or, again, take the opposite case. A clique of unprincipled shareholders may have in view a special object of their own but prejudicial to the interest of the general body. They may be in a position to command a decent number of votes. But the larger body of shareholders who are concerned in the permanent welfare of the Bank may be willing to break down such a clique and prevent them, if they could help it, from carrying out their object. How could they do so? The directors, for the safety of the Bank, would only be strengthening their own hands by giving facility to the larger and disinterested body of shareholders by furnishing them with the necessary list. But I am rather taking too much of your space and shall therefore leave these questions to be discussed more fully by shareholders equally interested with me in the prosperity of the Bank.—Yours, &c.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.

Bombay, 10th August.

No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, 20th July 1876.

M. Balfour, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—If I am in order may I request you to furnish me, on payment of the usual fees, with a list of the registered shareholders of the Bank together with the number of shares held by each to date. An early compliance with this request will greatly oblige.—Yours, &c.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.

No. 3,542.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 26th July 1876.

Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., No. 1, Church Street, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I yesterday placed before the Board your letter of 20th instant, in which you ask for a list of the shareholders of the Bank, with the number of shares held by each; and I am desired to say in reply that the directors regret the Act under which the Bank is constituted does not authorise them to give the information you wish.—I am, &c.

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, 26th July 1876.

M. Balfour, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of this day in which you inform me that the Board regret the Act under which the Bank is constituted "*does not authorise*" them to furnish me with the list of its proprietors.

In reply permit me to say that, while I do not know in what manner the Board have arrived at such a resolution, I have in vain searched the Act, under which the Bank is now constituted, for any section which would go to support their conclusion. From the whole tenor of the Act this much appears to me to be clear—that wherever the legislators intended that the Bank should have express authority for doing or not doing a particular thing such authority is expressly declared. But where the Act is entirely silent, and does not affect either one way or the other what the Board should or should not do, I think it might be very fairly presumed that the Board will exercise its own discretion in granting or withholding certain information required by proprietors. No doubt there are certain matters which it would be prejudicial to the interests of the Bank to be known by a shareholder. But I am sure the Board will agree with me that furnishing him with a list of the Bank's proprietors would in *no way* tend to the prejudice of the Bank's interests. On the contrary, when the Bank itself requires the assistance of its proprietors to choose a director, it is absolutely necessary that the Board should place in the hands of any shareholder soliciting it, a list from which he might be enabled to make a selection. And though I know perfectly well that none of the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 apply to the Bank, yet the Board will not be backwards to admit the spirit of the said Act which also has been enacted by the same Government. Consequently I think it reasonable to infer that if the Companies' Act has made it not only compulsory for all the public companies, registered under its provisions, to furnish a list of their shareholders to any member requiring the same, or to *any person whatsoever* (*vide* section 31) but has imposed a *pecuniary penalty for refusal*, surely the framers of the Presidency Banks' Act could not have contemplated the withholding of a proportion of an information for the guidance of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay. In fact, I cannot bring myself to the belief that the same Government which in one enactment makes it obligatory—nay, inflicts pecuniary penalty—on joint stock companies for refusal to furnish their list of shareholders, could so far forget itself as to make so wholesome a provision prohibitory on the Bank over which it exercises more or less direct influence. By no straining of argument or stretch of imagination the granting of such a list could ever be considered prejudicial to the interests of the Bank as to justify the withholding of it. Hence in the absence of any express provision authorising them to *refuse* me the list, the Board could, in my humble opinion, not do better than comply with my or any other shareholder's request. I am so much convinced of the justice of the point I have raised that I trust you will again oblige me by laying this before your Board for their consideration and communicating to me their final decision.

I am aware that bona fide joint stock companies sometimes resent, and very rightly, too, when shareholders demand *unreasonable* information. But I beg to be distinctly understood that I have raised this point not from any adverse spirit or from interested motive, but solely and purely with the view of demanding what I humbly consider I am fairly and reasonably entitled to. And I therefore trust that the Board, for whom I have every respect, will consider the question in a fair and enlightened spirit.—I remain, &c.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.

Bombay, 2nd August 1876.

Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., No. 1, Church Street, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th ultimo which was yesterday submitted to the Board, and in reply I am instructed to say my directors regret they see no reason to alter the decision which has already been communicated to you.—I am, &c.

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary.

No. 1, Church Street, Bombay, 8th August 1876

M. Balfour, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, I am sorry to say your directors have so arbitrarily rejected my just and reasonable request. It would therefore be simply a waste of time to continue further correspondence on the subject on which, if fairly considered, there could be no two opinions. As the question is of utmost importance for the protection of the interest of the general body of shareholders, I for my part entirely dissent from the ruling of your Board, and protest against the same; and I further beg you to note that I reserve to myself the liberty of enforcing wherever and whenever I think fit, the right which I fairly demanded in the correspondence that has recently passed between us and which has been so unreasonably denied.—I am, &c.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 5th August, 1876.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	59,266	0	0
Merchandize	1,21,109	0	0
Telegraph	571	0	0
Municipal Trains	362	8	0
Total Rs.	1,81,308	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles. Total Rs.	2,33,07	14	8
Decrease	58,999	6	8

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—

Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—

This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate

Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of excitement and some damage were caused in the town yesterday evening by the violent freaks of a *musty* horse. The animal, which was harnessed to a private shigram, was very restive, and in the course of his vagaries, while being driven down one of the narrow streets behind the Cathedral, he managed to break the pin which held the shafts to the body of the vehicle, and thus freed himself from all encumbrances beyond the harness and shafts, and what slight command the coachman had over the reins. The *gharawalla* made a rigorous effort to hold his wayward charge in check, and in spite of being pulled from his box and dragged along the street, he still retained his hold. The reins broke, however, and the horse dashed away down the street, butting a European gentleman with one of the shafts, and throwing him violently to the ground. He continued his gallop for some distance, but was at length captured, and returned to the position he had kicked against so heartily a few minutes before. The gentle man who was knocked down had his arm injured, and was otherwise a good deal shaken and bruised by the fall. The *gharawalla* also was damaged, but not seriously; and the horse was considerably knocked about. The name of the injured gentleman we were unable to ascertain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·755
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·7
Minimum do. do	78·0
General Direction of wind	...SW, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	298
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month	0·50 "
" " " year	37·17 "

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 2nd instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 31st 17 feet 3 inches; last year 16 feet 1 inch. Rain at Tatta 35 cents. Crops well, save a little damage here and there in low ground from rain, and elsewhere from birds. Locusts passed eastward over Kohistan, but did no damage.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 6 inches, being 11 inches higher than on same date last year. Floods increasing. Weather sultry. Fever in eight talukas.

Hyderabad.—River still rising, canals full. Cultivation progressing. Small-pox still in the city. 38 fresh cases. Some mortality among cattle in Guni talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Floods extending slowly. Weather fair.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 89, total 9·09. Agricultural operation favourable. Cholera in city, 38 cases, deaths 10.

Kaira.—Rain 3·39, total 4·93. Crops goods.

Broach.—Rain 6·19 total 16·26. Cholera abating. Kapas slightly injured at Jambusar owing to excessive rain.

Surat.—Rain 7·03, total 35·11. One cholera case in city fatal; 21 in Mandvi, 13 fatal.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia ·51, total 9·28; more much wanted. Sowing operations progressing. Kharif prospects, including cotton, on the whole very unfavourable. Cattle-disease as before. Fever in in Jalgaon talukas.

Násik.—Rain ·82, total 11·22; rain generally wanted. Sowing suspended in some parts. Slight cholera in four talukas.

Tanna.—Rain 11·04, total 60·92. Cholera of a severe type continues at Tanna and Kalyan; 30 cases at Tanna, 12 fatal. Small-pox continues in two talukas. Transplantation of crops progressing.

Poona.—Rain ·47, total 10·91. Sowing of kharif progressing. Young plants suffering in Bhimthari and Indapur talukas for want of more rain. Slight cattle-disease continues in three, and cholera in seven talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·02, total 5·54; more immediately wanted. Cholera in six talukas, cases 85, deaths 32.

Sholapur.—Rain ·59, total 4·41. Cholera continues, 55 deaths at Sholapur. Kharif suffering from want of rain.

Satara.—Rain 5·79, total 26·57. Crops thriving. 147 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain 2·41, total 24·32. Sowing of kharif nearly completed. Crops promising.

Dharwar.—Rain 1·56, total 16·55. Rice crops good. Sowing of jowari almost completed. Rain wanted very badly in the eastern talukas. Cholera decreasing.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 10, Inches, total 78 inches. Heavy floods, not much damage.

Kaladgi.—Want of rain generally felt. Kharif sowing retarded. Cholera continues in northern talukas; 125 deaths.

Raikot.—Rain 3·70, total 10·45. Sowing operations completed. Health good.

Wadhwan.—Rain ·79, total 7·64. Crops good. In some places in Jhinjhuwara cotton plantations spoiled by heavy rains. Cholera in Jhalawar, fatal 33.

Baroda.—Rain 6·81, total 20·32. Crops well.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 31st ultimo). Rain 10·74, total 43·72. Transplantation of crops finished. Cholera in Alibag and neighbouring places.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 25th ultimo). Rain 4·21, total 36·47. Transplantation in progress.

General Remarks.—Prospects favourable in Sind. Small-pox still in Hyderabad. Cholera in Nasik, Tanna, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kaladgi and Ahmednagar. Rain much wanted in Khandesh and parts of the Deccan. Agricultural prospects favourable in Guzerat.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Munji Khimji, a merchant.

Manuel de Souza, his wife Hana de Souza, Charles Francis, and Marian Francis, widow of the late Santeoj Francis, the first-named insolvent is a carpenter, the third a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway, and the second and fourth are unemployed.

Thakar Madhavji Devji, a broker in piece goods.

Khoja Manji Kasamsi, formerly a contractor, now a bricklayer.

Jamshedji Kharshedji Dastor, lately a dealer in piece goods.

Khimji Vithal, who lately carried on business in partnership with the late Chagan Vithal, under the name and firm of Chagan Khimji as a piece goods merchant and a broker.

Mahomadsha Barkhatsha, formerly a servant in the employ of the Nawab of Surat, now unemployed.

Nanabhai Navroji Bharucha, a broker.

Dwarkadas Chabildas, who lately traded as a dealer in gold and silver embroidered cloths and borders, under the name and firm of Dwarkadas Narotamdas, now unemployed.

Thomas Charles Paterson, a Government pensioner.

Merwanji Bezanji Dabash, formerly a dubash, now unemployed.

Chimaji Bhao Thorat, a dealer in hay.

Somar Ahmed, Jusab Ahmed, and Esa Ahmed, who lately carried on business as general merchants in the name, style, and firm of Fazal Mahomed Esa and Company, and also in the name, style, and firm of Jusab Ahmed and Company, and the said Esa Ahmed personally in the name of Esa Ahmed.

Venayek Dhondeo Gadboley, a servant.

Sorabji Rastamji Karani, a school master.

Sidney Laman Blanchard, editor and proprietor of the *Indian Statesman*.

Navroji Nasarvanji Surti, unemployed.

Khetsi Devji, a merchant.

Govind Mulji and his wife, **Manabai**, sweepers.

Motilal Pranjivandas, an English writer.

Sha Tejh Pada and **Mulu Pada**, dealers in grain.

Abdulali Bhaimiya, a dealer in oil paint.

Meman Beza Fate Mahomad, Abu Beza, and Esmail Beza, hawkers in piece goods and stockings, &c.

Narotamdas Nanabhai, a dealer in corn.

Navroji Hormasji Bilimoria, carried on business in partnership with one Pirbhai Damji, of buying and selling old ships.

Fatmabai, wife of Meman Husein Adam, unemployed.

Walji Damji and **Walbai**, widow of the late Kalaji Vasuji, dealers in ghi-buffaloes.

Thakar Khimji Sundarji, who formerly traded at Bombay in partnership with Valji Sundarji under the name of Khimji Sundarji, and latterly on his own account and in his own name as a piece goods merchant.

CHANGE IN THE COLOUR OF THE HAIR.—It is stated that the transactions of the British Royal Society, extending over 200 years, contain no instance of any sudden change in the colour of the human hair—a circumstance regarded as conclusive that no such change has ever occurred, for, had it ever been undoubtedly witnessed it is not likely that it would have remained undescribed. The most eminent medical writers confess themselves entirely ignorant, irrespective of recorded evidence, anything in support of the popular notion on this subject can be adduced on physiological grounds. It is well known that human hair cann

And again it is pretty plain that the faults of that intellect were immediately associated with its excellencies: it was in some sense, to use the language of his own Milton, 'dark with excessive bright.'*

Macaulay was singularly free of vices, and not in the sense in which, according to Swift's note on Burnet, William III. held such a freedom; that is to say, 'as a man is free of a corporation.' One point only we reserve; a certain tinge of occasional vindictiveness. Was he envious? Never. Was he servile? No. Was he insolent? No. Was he prodigal? No. Was he avaricious? No. Was he selfish? No. Was he idle? The question is ridiculous. Was he false? No; but true as steel and transparent as crystal. Was he vain? We hold that he was not. At every point in the ugly list he stands the trial; and though in his history he judges mildly some sins of appetite or passion, there is no sign in his life, or his remembered character, that he was compounding for what he was inclined to.

The most disputable of the negatives we have pronounced is that which relates to vanity; a defect rather than a vice; never admitted into the septenary catalogue of the mortal sins of Dante and the Church; often lodged by the side of high and strict virtue, often allied with an amiable and playful innocence; a token of imperfection, a deduction from greatness; and no more. For this imputation on Macaulay there are apparent, but, as we think, only apparent grounds.

His moderation in luxuries and pleasures is the more notable and praiseworthy because he was a man who, with extreme keenness of faculty, enjoyed keenly what he enjoyed at all. Take in proof the following hearty notice of a dinner *a quattr' occhi* to his friend:—'Ellis came to dinner at seven. I gave him a lobster curry, woodcock, and macaroni.† I think that I will note dinners, as honest Pepys did' (ii. 243; compare ii. 281).

His love of books was intense, and was curiously developed. In a walk he would devour a play or a volume (ii. 287, 299, 282): and once his performance embraced no less than fourteen Books of the 'Odyssey' (vol. ii. 295). 'His way of life,' says Mr. Trevelyan, 'would have been deemed solitary by others; but it was not solitary to himself' (ii. 465). This development blossomed into a peculiar specialism (ii. 466). Henderson's 'Iceland' was 'a favourite breakfast-book' with him. 'Some books, which I would never dream of opening at dinner, please me at breakfast, and *vice versa*.' There is more subtlety in this distinction than could easily be found in any passage of his writings. But how quietly both meals are handed over to the dominion of the master-propensity! This devotion, however, was not without its drawbacks. Thought, apart from books and from composition, perhaps he disliked, certainly he eschewed. Crossing that evil-minded sea, the Irish Channel, at night in rough weather, he is disabled from reading: he wraps himself in a pea-jacket and sits upon the deck. What is his employment? He cannot sleep, or does not. What an opportunity for moving onwards in the processes of thought, which ought to weigh on the historian. The wild yet soothing music of the waves would have helped him to watch the verging this way or that of the judicial scales, or to dive into the problems of human life and action which history continually casts upon the surface. No, he cared for none of this. He set about the marvellous feat of going over 'Paradise Lost' from memory; when he found he could still repeat half of it (ii. 263). In a word, he was always conversing, or recollecting, or reading, or composing; but reflecting, never.

The laboriousness of Macaulay as an author demands our gratitude; all the more because his natural speech was in sentences of set and ordered structure, well-nigh ready for the press. It is delightful to find, that the most successful prose-writer of the day was also the most painstaking. Here is indeed a literary conscience. The very same gratification may be expressed with reference to our most successful poet, Mr. Tennyson. Great is the praise due to the poet: still greater, from the nature of the case, that share which falls to the lot of Macaulay. For a poet's diligence is, all along, a honeyed work. He is ever travelling in flowery meads. Macaulay, on the other hand, unshrinkingly went through an immense mass of inquiry, which even he sometimes felt to be irksome; and which to most men would have been intolerable. He was perpetually picking the grain of corn out of the bushel of chaff. He freely chose to undergo the dust, and heat, and strain of battle, before he would challenge from the public the crown of victory. And in every way it was remarkable that he should maintain his lofty standard of conception and performance. Mediocrity is now, as formerly, dangerous, commonly fatal, to the poet: but among even the successful writers of prose, those who rise sensibly above it are the very rare exceptions. The tests of excellence in prose are as much less palpable, as the public appetite is less fastidious. Moreover, we are moving downwards in this respect. The process of middling to good writing constantly and rapidly increases. With the average of performance, the standard of judgment progressively declines. The inexorable conscientiousness of Macaulay, his determination to put out nothing from his hand which his hand was still capable of improving, was a perfect godsend to our slipshod generation.

It was naturally consequent upon this habit of treating composition in the spirit of art, that he should extend to the body of his books much of the regard and care which he so profusely bestowed upon their soul. We have accordingly had in him, at the time when the need was greatest, a most vigilant guardian of the language. We seem to detect rare and slight evidences of carelessness in his Journal: of which we can only say that, in a production of the moment, written for himself alone, we are surprised that they are not more numerous and considerable. In general society, carelessness of usage is almost universal, and it is exceedingly difficult for an individual, however vigilant, to avoid catching some of the trashy or faulty usages which are continually in his ear. But in his published works his grammar‡; his orthography, nay, his punctuation (too often surrendered to the printer), are faultless. On these questions, and on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of a word, he may even be called an authority without appeal; and we cannot doubt that we owe it to his works, and to their boundless circulation, that we have not witnessed a more rapid corruption and degeneration of the language

(To be continued.)

* 'Paradise Lost,' iii. 380. † On this word *wide*, note, p. 9.

‡ In an unpublished paper on 'Appointment by Competition,' we find (at ii. 342) the following sentence: '*Instead of purity resulting from that arrangement to India*, England itself would soon be tainted.' Can the construction, of which the words we have italicised are an example, be found anywhere in the published works of Macaulay? Or in any writer of fair repute before the present century? Or even before the present day? Let any one, who desires to do the same, try to translate it into a foreign language. Fonblanque, who was laudably jealous for our noble mother tongue, protested against this usage. His editor records the protest; and in the next page himself commits the crime. We find another example in Macaulay's letter to his father at p. 150 of vol. i. 'All minds seem to be perfectly made up as to the certainty of *Catholic Emancipation being carried*.' This very slovenly form of speech is now coming in upon us like a flood, through the influence of newspaper, official correspondence, and we know not what besides. As to errors of printing obviously due to the operative department, during our searches in preparation for this article we have only chanced to stumble upon one: in the *apophegms* of Bacon, the word *apophegmata* twice printed with the accent on the *ahtepenultima*. Mr. Trevelyan records the rigour with which Macaulay proscribed 'Biophrus' instead of Bosporus, and 'Syren' instead of Siren. In the interests of extreme accuracy, we raise the question whether Macaulay himself is correct in writing *sacarony* (ii. 243) instead of *macaroni*. *Macaroni* is according to the French usage, and is referred by Webster to *maker* a derivation which we utterly reject. But the original word is Italian, and is derived from *macco*, signifying abundance or heap (see the admirable 'Tramater' Dictionary, Naples, 1831.)

INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1875.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

DISSENT BY SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY.

I REGRET I am unable fully to assent to the proposed Despatch to the Government of India in reply to their public letter of 17th March. In some points I cordially concur. The passing of the Tariff Act, at Simla, in the absence of the unofficial Members of Council, for making laws and regulations, was most properly noticed in a previous Despatch, and there appear no grounds for any modification of the remarks then made. I approve also of upholding the requirement of the Secretary of State, that, except in cases of urgency, communication should be made by the Government of India to the Home Government of proposed legislation before action is taken on it. The inconvenience of the practice of reporting Acts when passed had been long felt. The exercise of the power of veto often might prevent the passing of a salutary law, merely because one portion of it was deemed objectionable. The remedy now proposed is complete, and cautiously and judiciously acted on should not have injurious consequence. But I should wish, as so earnestly desired by the Government of India, that some concession should be made in financial measures. To my mind the present Despatch relieves the Government of India of a responsibility for the financial condition of India, which has always appertained to it, and which they pray may be continued; while, on the other hand, I consider the Secretary of State has taken upon himself and the Council of India a responsibility which does not attach to his office, and which he would not incur under a continuance of the hitherto recognised practice.

It is true that theoretically the Secretary of State and the Council of India are the officers to whom Parliament look for an efficient control of the financial measures of the Government of India, but the Local Government, in the management of its finances, has never been divested of the larger share of the responsibility, and the Parliament has always looked more to it than to the Secretary of State for the success or failure of all financial policy which has hitherto been supposed to emanate from those actually in India having the means at hand of judging of the wants, and feelings, and prejudices of the population which no distinct authority, such as the Secretary of State in England, can possess.

I have been so thoroughly imbued with the axiom that the Government of India should be mainly conducted in India, and I have been so accustomed to hear said that the Government of India must be supported, though full approval of its measures could not be given, that I look with some alarm at any encroachment on the powers of the Governor General by which his prestige would be diminished; and I believe that in the present instance the Government of India might be safely entrusted with the power of initiating measures of finance which, under the rather stringent rules now laid down for their guidance, they will shrink from doing, fearing to raise controversial discussion with the Secretary of State with the certainty that, in the end, they must yield to his authority.

It may be said that all will depend on the spirit in which the powers of the Secretary of State are exercised, and I admit that there is every reason to expect they will be exercised with caution and full consideration of the opinions of the local authorities, and that collision will not occur. But a possibility of vacancies arising, and of interference on the part of Parliament hostile to the interests of India is serious to contemplate, and I look upon the orders now issuing as more likely to promote than to prevent such a catastrophe. It is rare that the interference of Parliament has been in the direction of just consideration for the finances of India. Only last year the loudly expressed views of some of the most active of members who take part in Indian discussions, imposed on the revenues of India an excessive expenditure in the suppression of famine that would not have occurred had the Government of India been left undisturbed in the exercise of the discretion which they were well able to be guided by. His Lordship, the Secretary of State, has in many parts modified the expressions which appeared to myself, and others of my colleagues, to be open to misinterpretation, and I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of his great consideration in so doing. It is, therefore, with the more regret that I cannot bring myself thoroughly and cordially to concur in the Despatch in its entirety; but) my convictions, possibly erroneous and arising from prejudice, and leaning to hitherto admitted principles,) interfere with my changing opinions I have already recorded, and appear to make it necessary for me to state the nature and extent of the objections which have occurred to me to the more prominent features of this Despatch.

24 May 1876. HY. C. MONTGOMERY.

MINUTE by Sir HENRY SUMNER MAINE.

I fully concur in the Despatch before us, and I am merely desirous of recording some observations on so much of it as maintains the instructions given in March of 1874.

The fact that the Legislative Despatch of 31st March 1874, signed by the whole of the Judicial Committee, passed the Council unanimously and without discussion, seems to me to show that the demand embodied in it was then regarded as simple and natural. Not only does legislation, as Mr. J. S. Lill remarked in his now famous minute, include executive action theoretically as the whole includes the part, but in India it practically affects the fortunes the people far more deeply and permanently than administrative policy; and Indian legislation, except on the rarest occasions, can always wait without disadvantage, and is always more popular in proportion to the delay. Accordingly, on the very lowest view of the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of State, the elaborate justification seemed to be required for a Despatch asking that information concerning legislative measures fully matured in the Indian Executive Departments should be supplied in some regular way, and securing to the Secretary of State an opportunity of expressing an opinion on them if he thought fit. An opportunity (which it was carefully stated) would not of necessity be used. The Government of India, which replied that it could act on the suggested rules without difficulty, must have taken this view at first; and the statement that it had already supplied the information demanded, though I think erroneous in point of fact, at all events admits that a demand for information is in itself reasonable.

But now that the Despatch of 1874 has become entangled with the correspondence on the Tariff Act, it is argued that the request for full and timely information covered a design to transfer the initiative in Indian legislation from Simla to the India Office. In my judgment, no evidence of any such intention has ever been before the English public or the Government of India. The place of such evidence is not supplied by discussions on the abstract and speculative rights of the two branches of the Indian Government; and I fully concur in the argument of the present Despatch, that there is evidence to the contrary in the limitation of the request of 1874 to measures so fully matured that they are on the point of being presented to a nominated Council, in which the Government has always an irresistible majority. Indeed, so far as the Government of India is concerned, there are facts enough before it to show how the system is likely to work in practice. The Secretary of State, though no longer condemned to imperfect knowledge of an important branch of Indian affairs has offered very few suggestions, and the only suggestion of any importance proceeding from him was accepted by the Government of India as a great improvement of a measure on which, for once in a way, a real popular agitation has arisen in India. Looking back myself to an experience of seven years in the Law Membership of Council, I am wholly at a loss to understand how the Despatch of 1874 can embarrass Indian legislation or deprive the Indian Government of its initiative; and my successor, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, is equally unable to perceive how it can produce such results. The truth is, that anybody in any degree responsible for Indian legislation must feel his hands materially strengthened by the knowledge that the Secretary of State approves, or does not strongly disapprove, of his proposals; and, if he be wise or even commonly prudent, he will court criticism from all quarters. For he will remember that the apparent ease of Indian legislation is the measure of its inherent difficulty; that it is the work of foreigners making laws for a people but imperfectly understood by those who know them best; and that Indian legislative proposals, even when most discussed, are but half discussed. Nor will he reject criticism as valueless because it happens to come from England. He will keep in mind that one great security for the wisdom of legislative enactments which is found in England is wanting in India; that Englishmen retire from public life in India at an age at which Englishmen in England are just beginning to exercise serious influence upon legislation; that there is in reality more matured Indian experience in England than in India, and that the combination of this experience with judicial knowledge and authority, which the Indian Law Commission placed at the service of India, has been lost to it for the present through an unfortunate misunderstanding.

There is one sense of the words employed, in which I do not altogether agree with the position, that the initiative in Indian legislation should be left to the Government of India. I think that the best arrangement is that which Parliament in its wisdom devised, which it has not yet seen fit to repeal, and which has carried into practice till the other day. Under this arrangement, the more permanent and important Indian laws were prepared by a Law Commission (16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 28, following 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 85, s. 53), and its only defect was that the limits of the authority of the Commissioners and of the authority of the Indian Legislative Council were not distinctly defined. But, as against the Secretary of State for India in Council, I quite concur with some who dissent from the present Despatch in holding that the general initiative legislation should be left to the Indian Government, merely adding an expression of my wonder that any thing which has proceeded from the India Office should have been thought likely to take it away. The initiative in fiscal matters seems to me even less threatened than in any others. The Despatch before us is wholly concerned with legislation, and asks that information of the fact that a law is about to be passed, as was the Tariff Act at Simla, should be communicated by telegraph. But during the tenure of his office by the late Governor General, three budgets out of four required no legislation whatever. It is only when the financial provision for the year involves a distinct fiscal inovation, and therefore requires legislation, that the Secretary of State is to be informed of it, so far as regards the present Despatch.

I hope I may say without offence that the language used in the discussion as to the relative responsibility of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India seems to me paradoxical. The worst that ever happens to the Governor General in Council is the receipt of a scolding from this Office, which is usually taken with with the greatest equanimity. The responsibility of the Secretary of State is no doubt reserved to the main for serious occasions, which have been rare since the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown; but, if ever any considerable miscarriage or disaster is brought home to the reponsible Minister, I venture to predict that he will be far more severely judged and treated than Indian rulers to whom many things are condoned which would be fatal to an English statesman. However this may be if there be one branch of Government more than another for which the Secretary of State cannot throw the responsibility on the local Indian authorities, it is legislation. Parliament has not left to the Indian Legislature a pretence of claiming the immunities enjoyed by the Colonies having representative institutions. In emphatic and even solemn language which still makes part of the law, it has declared (3 & 4 Will. 4 c. 85, s. 51) that it reserves to itself a "full, complete, and constantly existing power" to "control, surpersede, and prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the Governor General in Council, and to repeal and alter at any time any law or regulation" made by him. The clause ends with a direction to lay copies of all Indian laws and regulations before Parliament. The instruction has not been followed since 1857, doubtless because in 1858 a Minister responsible to Parliament was created. But I cannot understand how Parliament can "prevent" or "control" Indian legislation unless the responsible minister is informed concerning it at all its stages.

3 June 1876. HENRY S. MAINE.

MINUTE BY LIEUT. GENERAL STRACHEY.

I desire to record my complete approval of the Draft Despatch in reply to the Government of India letter of the 17th March last, No. 9.

The Draft explains fully the reasons which render it expedient to reply at length to the arguments raised by the Government of India on the proper limits to the exercise by the Secretary of State of a general power of controlling Indian legislation. But I can hardly regard those arguments as serious. As a matter of fact, there is no room for real difference of opinion on the principles by which this control should be guided; no specific instance of a departure from a correct application of those principles is adduced, and to the best of my belief no invasion whatever of the proper independence of the Government of India has taken place or has been contemplated.

It is indisputable that the Secretary of State is responsible for the good government of India in all matters, and though his responsibility is necessarily shared by the Governor General in Council, and through that authority by every officer employed under the Government, it is a grave error to imply that the specific responsibility of any of these public functionaries for the proper discharge of his duty to the State is lessened because it is thus shared by others. The complicated administration joint duties necessarily devolve on its several parts, and the responsibility of individuals is rather increased than lessened by the complication and importance of the duties to be discharged, and by the risk of public injury from their improper performance. Responsibility for the performance of a public duty, as I understand it, is something much more than mere liability to praise or blame as the originator of any particular measure. The sense of responsibility that should enforce on a statesman the performance of his duty is the obligation to apply his abilities to the utmost, consistently with the position he occupies, with a view of securing future public good and avoiding future public evil. Such a sense of responsibility on the part of the Governor General in Council in the performance of his duties can never be lessened by the legitimate action of the Secretary of State.

The draft reply most truly indicates that under the actual conditions of the Government of India there should be the fullest communication between the Secretary of State and the Governor General of India before any final step is taken in any important measure; and there is no room to doubt that the turn which has been given to the discussion regarding the Customs Act of 1875 has been directly due to the want of such communication in that case. The reasons that led the Secretary of State in Council to consider the manner of dealing with the Customs duties of India to be a matter of much importance, on which his opinions should be stated to the Government of India, form the subject of a separate despatch. Here it is only necessary to say that the Secretary of State having formed those opinions, did no more than he was bound to do in stating them to the Government of India. That they should be stated distinctly was essential, but this did not make the instructions peremptory, and I see no reason to doubt that the greatest consideration would have been given to any arguments in a sense opposed to the conclusions of the Home Government, if unforeseen circumstances had not arisen to render the reduction of the cotton duties for the moment impracticable.

The Secretary of State claims, and I think most properly, to be made acquainted with the intentions of the Government of India in respect to all proposed legislation of importance, not necessarily with a view to interference, but as an essential to his proper place in the administration for which such knowledge is certainly requisite.

The Government of India desire to be specially relieved from the control of the Secretary of State in respect to financial legislation. I concur with the draft in thinking that there is no justification for this, and am of opinion that the difference, if any, should rather be in the other direction. In the first place I will refer to the interference with the proper independence of the Government of India, which it is alleged would arise, or has arisen, from the exercise of such control. It is plainly true of this class of legislation (of which the late Customs Act is taken as an illustration by the Government of India), that more frequently than otherwise it represents purely executive decisions of the Government, to which it is only necessary to give the form of law in order to meet the requirements of a system of administration enforced by judicial process. The fact that the Customs Act of 1875 was passed at Simla at a single sitting of the Legislative Council in the absence of the non-official members, without previous publication, and without discussion, sufficiently indicates the practical views of the Government of India itself as to the character of the Act, and as to the little value attached by that Government to the ordinary procedure of the Legislature in dealing with such measures, so far as concerns the operation of the individual criticism on the part of the several Members of the Council. There is something almost ludicrous in arguing that the proper independence of the Government in its legislative capacity was invaded by the Secretary of State when he stated his opinions as to an important question of fiscal policy involved in an Act which had been the subject of legislation so conducted. Obviously measures of this kind must be framed and carried through the Legislature on the responsibility and by the authority of the executive Government as a whole, to which the opinion of a minority must yield, so that when such measures are once introduced in the Legislative Council, the exercise of individual criticism by the Members of the executive Government on their principles or even their details would be out of place. Such discussions and criticisms are evidently for the executive and not the Legislative Council, and the interposition of the Secretary of State, being an act of executive authority, obviously operates on the deliberations of the executive, and not on those of the Legislative Council.

The importance of affording the non-official Members of the Council the opportunity of free discussion and criticism on fiscal measures after their introduction is in no degree affected by the corresponding limitation of such discussions among the official Members; and the greater the administrative necessity for passing such measures with unusual speed the greater is the caution required in adopting a well-considered and unanimous policy on the part of the executive Government.

The distinction is very plain between such legislation as this, and that which relates to complicated questions of public or private rights, or the administration of civil or criminal justice, or which concerns matters involving customs of the people calling for special consideration. In proportion as the difficulties and complications increase, the necessity for active intervention of executive authority will commonly be less, and the limitation of the expression of individual opinion will properly be less tightly drawn. But on such subjects no precise rule can be laid down, and each case must be met according to its particular nature.

Passing from the possible effects of this control, I will refer to its policy. That a satisfactory financial system is a necessary basis to all good Government is a truism which might of itself be held sufficient to require the Secretary of State's special attention to the financial measures of the Government of India, and to establish the position that among all the branches of the administration there is none in which such a control as is under discussion is more legitimate.

And the actual circumstances of India appear to me to supply other unanswerable arguments in the same direction. It has generally been considered that the part of the business of the Government of India which has been least satisfactorily done is the financial part. The effect of this on English statesmen is apparent from the arrangement under which the Member of the Council of the Governor General specially charged with the control of the finances may be appointed without reference to Indian experience. The clear intention of Parliament when this was decided was to maintain in the Governor General's Council the influence of English opinion in dealing with the finances of India; and this policy was clearly adopted by the Secretaries of State who appointed to this post the late Mr. Wilson and his more immediate successors. It necessarily happened that persons thus appointed were in the confidence of the Secretary of State, that he was thoroughly acquainted with their general opinions on questions of finance, and it practically followed that they continued to be in confidential communication with the Secretary of State on matters of importance while in India. The more recent selection of Indian civil servants to fill the post of financial Members of Council for India, has rather increased than diminished the importance of maintaining a close communication between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on all questions of finance.

At no time in the history of India have the questions thus to be dealt with been more difficult or required more caution. How best to meet the evergrowing demands for improved administration for more complete and extended material aid to agriculture, industry, and commerce, with relief from objectionable forms of taxation, and without causing undue or unsuitable burdens on the country, is a problem that has long been felt to be increasingly difficult of solution, and the events of the present year, the great depression of trade and the disturbance of the exchanges, have still further added to its complexity. Unfortunately the public service of India, from its constitution, has necessarily been at a great disadvantage in dealing with all this class of subjects. Formed as it is of a body wholly cut off from all direct participation in commercial or industrial pursuits, the administration has never had the advantage, possessed by most civilised countries, of counting among its members persons having experience derived from the practical exercise of such pursuits, excepting in the financial Members of Council appointed from England. The system under which the finances of India were long administered was most crude. The adoption of regular annual estimates dates back less than 20 years. Nor is the organisation of the financial branch of the service such as to tend towards any special development of the knowledge or taste required for success in dealing with these subjects. The whole of the subordinate posts outside of which the requisite knowledge of details can hardly be properly acquired are filled by uncovenanted servants or natives of India, and the civil servants selected from time to time to fill the highest financial posts are taken from the ordinary administrative class, which is employed on executive duties of very different nature, affording none of the training presumably to be desired in officers filling such situations. It is neither difficult to account for this state of things nor to see its consequences in many directions. The growth of the revenues of India, and of its wealth and commerce, have been very rapidly developed within a comparatively short period, and the magnitude of the task now to be performed, and of the interest involved, has come upon the Government almost as a surprise, and the time has hardly been sufficient adequately to develop the local skill required for the duties now to be discharged. How rudimentary is the condition of economical knowledge even now in Indian administration is apparent on the surface. Properly comparable returns of the foreign trade have only been arranged during the last year, and one complete year's figures have not even yet been got; our knowledge of the internal trade of the country is still less advanced; the first census of Bengal, the province that has been longest under our own rule, was made four years ago; and the first reliable census of Calcutta, the capital of British India, within the last six months; the cultivated area of Bengal is still unknown even approximately; and though India is a country which is more than usually dependent on its agricultural produce, hardly any serious effort has yet been made to obtain correct returns of the ordinary distribution of crops, or their annual yield.

Much more might be said in the same direction. But it is not necessary to adduce further evidence of the backward condition of India in respect to the progress of economical and statistical knowledge, which must be admitted by all acquainted with the facts.

Under such circumstances, it seems to me doubtful that it is to England that India should look for guidance in its financial and fiscal policy. This country is alike eminent for its practical success in financial administration, and for the progress it has made in economical knowledge, for the acquisition of which its vast commercial transactions give it exceptional advantages. I can conceive nothing more prejudicial to the best interests of India than to deprive it of the co-operation of English statesmen and economists in the conduct of its finances, and I earnestly hope that no change will be made that shall withdraw the control of this part of the administration from the Secretary of State, through whose action it must be that this most beneficial influence is brought to bear.

10 June 1876. R. STRACHEY.

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